

SEES BIG ENTERPRISES
FOR THE UNITED STATESFederal Agent Says American Capital is
Ready to Go Into Dye-Stuff and Potash
Industries on a Huge Scale.

New York, Sept. 9.—American capital, millions, is ready to go into the dye-stuff and potash industries in this country on a huge scale, according to Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the United States government agent who has been conducting an investigation into the situation. At the custom house, Dr. Norton conferred with prominent scientists and representatives of textile industries. All expressed confidence that within a short time the problem would be satisfactorily solved.

"American financiers are only waiting to get a clear-cut statement of the administration at Washington on the subject of foreign competition before investing," declared Dr. Norton. "They want to be assured first that they will receive protection against unfair competition in restraint of trade by firms outside of American jurisdiction. Once this protection against the 'dumping' of foreign wares on the market is assured, I personally know of many prominent moneyed interests and technical and chemical authorities who have expressed their desire to jump into the breach. The first step was taken with the incorporation of the Pearisite Co., a \$2,000,000 concern, for the manufacture of coal tar dyes here."

The importance of the new dye-stuff industry on the cotton goods manufacturers of this country was emphasized. The annual importation of dyes from Germany up to the beginning of the war was about \$15,000,000. The larger part of this was utilized in the textile trades. With the American dye works in operation, it was declared, this country would make up its own cotton goods instead of sending the raw material abroad.

Good Manners

Aristotle tells us that manners are the lesser morals of life; and the greater part of the ethics might be used with effect in a treatise upon manners. He has exalted the peculiar behavior of the gentleman to his inferior, as well as to his equals and superiors, into one of the cardinal virtues; discouraging learnedly upon the proper carriage of good citizens in society.

There is no thoughtful person of refined nature and kind heart who if asked the question, "Which individual do you find most essential to your enjoyment—the wit, the man of genius or talent, whose manners are bad, or the man wanting in wit, waiting in talent even, whose manners are faultless?" but would answer, "If I can not have a society where both wit and good manners are found I will dispense with the wit, for good manners I must have."

Individual Apple-Custard

Pare and quarter six large apples; core and place on the fire with three tablespoons of water. Let them remain until softened. To one-half pound of sugar add the juice of two lemons and the grated rind of one. Add yolks of four eggs, mix well, and beat in the apples. Place in individual custard-cups, and bake. Serve with a garnish of whipped cream circles with a maraschino cherry in the center.

It was recently announced, as a discovery in medical science, that nausea after a surgical operation under ether could be prevented by the patient inhaling a favorite perfume. This may be news as a post-operative treatment, but it is an old palliative for travelers afflicted with mal de mer on land or sea, for train sickness is almost as common as seasickness. Numerous "headache colognes," as well as favorite perfumes have been found efficacious as a preventive of nausea at sea. Many travelers find that even the aroma of an orange or lemon helps them over a threatened attack of seasickness. One need not peel or eat the fruit. The desired result can be secured by merely scratching the skin and thus liberating the aromatic essence.

History states that perfumes were used by the ancients both as medicaments and as instruments of injury, so it would appear again that "there is nothing new under the sun." Certain groups of colognes have peculiar effects, for instance the fruit essences of blending produce the odor of any fruit. Their use is inhibited by the fact that they irritate the respiratory organs, producing coughing and headaches. Other perfumes have sedative effects and their use is recommended for nervous people. The employment of perfume as a preventive of nausea would therefore seem to be merely a variation of the principle of using colors in the treatment of peculiar ailments, with perfume the appeal being made through the sense of smell.—Kathleen Hills, in Leslie's.

Coal dust is wasted unless the mistress sees that it is burned, and yet it makes beautiful fires. Have a galvanized iron scuttle for the purpose. Add sufficient water to the coal to make it moist. When a fire is burning brightly bank it up with this wet dust, and you will have a clear fire which will last for hours.

Skin the fat off chicken broth and use it to shorten biscuits. These are much more delicious than when you use lard.

A bank lately received the following note from a lady: "Please stop payment on the check I wrote out today, as I accidentally burned it up."

To prevent glass dishes from cracking when pouring in a hot mixture, place the dish on a hot cloth.

School Suits

Bring your boys to Wiesner's store and fit them out with good reliable school suits, extra pants, good strong hose and underwear at lowest prices.

Too often there is a sitting back of honeyed words.

"ASLEEP AT SWITCH" AS
FAST TRAIN PASSES.Pretty Short String Now Hanging to
This Operator's Job, the Story
Intimates.

A telegraph operator had charge of a small station twenty miles out of a large city. The only train to go through after his regular hours for work was the limited, through at 2 o'clock in the morning. It was torture for the operator to remain awake every night and report it at that hour, so he hit on the plan of attaching a string, about ten feet from the ground, to a telegraph pole opposite the depot. Then he bored a hole through the top of the station door, ran a string through the hole, and tied it to a wash basin and a couple of tin cans. After that he was able to pile into his cot at an early hour each night and go to sleep. When the limited crashed by it broke the string, and a rush of the falling tinware on the depot floor brought the operator out of dreamland and he reported the limited through and went back to his cot.

One night a fast freight went through on the limited's time, making the usual racket with the tinware. The operator jumped up from his cot and reported the limited through. To his amazement the chief dispatcher wired back:

"What in Sam Hill is the matter with you? The limited is in the station here. That was a freight!"

The operator scratched his head and saw himself looking for a new job. Then, gathering his wits, he clicked back this reply to the furious dispatcher:

"Well, by jingo! If that was a freight she was going like the limited."

PUT SMOKE FOR SALE.

City Officials Hope to Punish Some
of Worst Offenders.

Selling smoke is the very latest solution of the smoke problem in cities. Some practical railroad men are back of the idea, and they have had enough success so far to give hope that smoke from some of the worst offenders will soon be captured for the profit that is in it.

Their idea has been developed in a railroad roundhouse in Chicago where locomotives are stabled. The engines awaiting their turn to go out on runs are kept fired up, and meantime they pour out much smoke through many roof openings of the house. It was decided to install some kind of system to reduce the smoke nuisance and benefit the neighborhood.

After some experiments an apparatus was installed that led all this engine smoke to a big concrete tank lined with wood and filled with water. The smoke passed through the water and reached the outside air fairly clean, practically as clear gases. Quantities of soot accumulated on the water due to the soot particles that the water captured. The soot was skimmed off and dried, and as much as five barrels a day of dry soot was thus collected.

This soot unquestionably has value, the first effort being to sell it as a substitute for lampblack. If it succeeds as lampblack the success of the installation will be complete, but, even if it does not have a satisfactory sale for this purpose, it is only a matter of time before some profitable disposition of it will be discovered.

BERRIES YIELD FUMES.

Strawberries in Cargoes Said to be
Intoxicating.

It seems difficult to believe there can be any connection between the strawberries now coming to market and poison gases, but the association exists. The steamships bringing fruit from Brittany to Plymouth refuse to carry passengers when conveying a cargo of strawberries because of the intoxication fumes given off by the berries when packed in bulk. Even the seamen have orders to keep on deck as much as possible. As strawberries, even tons of them, give off no very pungent smell, the theory has been advanced that the intoxicating effect of a cargo of the fruit is due to the fermentation of the sugar in the berries.—London Chronicle.

HAS NEW MICROMETER.

Gauge Scale Equipped With Direct
Reading Apparatus.

A direct reading micrometer has been introduced which carries two different gauge scales in decimals of an inch. These three scales appear concentrically on a circular dial. The instrument is made so that only the use of one hand is required in operating it, which leaves the other free to handle the work.

A coarse multiple-pitch screw with a one-fourth inch lead enables the instrument to be used quickly, and all measurements up to No. 80 steel wire gauge may be made by one revolution.

The whole system of wire gauging is a confusing one because of the variance in the scales. In England the imperial standard wire gauge is the one which carries the official sanction of the British board of trade, while in America what is known as the B. & S. is extensively used.—Popular Mechanics.

So that shoes can be made to look new as long as possible metal guards have been patented to protect the stitching in their extension soles while they are being blackened.

Another reason why we fear we may get hurt in a war is because we were not born a prince.

If it gives you indigestion, it isn't brain food.

Many People in This Town
never really enjoyed a meal until
they were given to take
Rexall Dyspepsia
Tablet

before and after each meal. Sold only
by us—25c a box.
P. A. Morris.

BUMPER CROPS IN
1915 SEEMS SUREHalf Dozen New Production Records in
United States is Also Predicted.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Bumper crops this year, with a half dozen new production records, now seem assured. Basing predictions on a canvass made Sept. 1 by its thousands of agents throughout the United States, the department of agriculture has just issued forecasts, showing the prospects of practically all the principal farm crops, except potatoes and rice, improved during August.

The wheat crop is placed at 981,000,000 bushels, 90,000,000 more than last year's record crop. Wet weather has damaged winter wheat and delayed threshing.

In Kansas not more than half the crop has been threshed. Additional inquiries by crop reporters this month, however, resulted in the crop reporting board making no change in its August prediction of 659,000,000 bushels of winter wheat.

Conditions for the spring wheat crop have been ideal lately, and threshing discolors yields above the average and of excellent quality.

Spring Wheat Production. As a result of the favorable conditions, the spring wheat production forecast was increased 15,000,000 bushels to a total of 322,000,000 bushels. When the final canvass is made the entire wheat production probably will reach 1,000,000,000 bushels.

Corn production prospects increased 67,000,000 bushels to 1,408,000,000 bushels, now being 2,385,000,000 bushels. Although that exceeds last year's crop by more than 110,000,000 bushels, it falls 129,000,000 bushels short of the record crop of 1912.

Oats may reach a record, the September forecast being 1,408,000,000 bushels, which is 257,000,000 more than was harvested last year, but 10,000,000 bushels below the record crop of 1912.

The condition of white potatoes took a decided drop during August, resulting in a decrease of 25,000,000 bushels in the estimates of production. The September forecast is 406,000,000 bushels, 14,000,000 below the 1912 record crop.

Indications point to record crops of barley, rye, sweet potatoes, tobacco, rice and hay. The apple and peach crops also are far above the average in production.

Ohio to Have Some Big Crops.

Columbus, Sept. 9.—In spite of the heavy rains, and their injurious effect, Ohio will have some big crops, according to Secretary R. W. Dunlap of the state board of agriculture. Six weeks ago predictions were made that there would be bumper crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and hay, but the excessive rainfall has made it necessary to revise these predictions. While the crops will be large, they will not be what was expected before the heavy rains came. The corn production for this year will be around 110,000,000 bushels, and the potato crop will be about two-thirds normal, according to estimates. One benefit of the wet weather has been improvement of pastures.

TEUTONS GIVE UP JOBS

'WALK OUT WHEN THEY LEARN
FIRM TAKES CONTRACT FOR
SHELL EQUIPMENT.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Seventy-five German and Austrian machinists employed by Torris, Wold & Co., tool manufacturers, went on a strike when they learned that the company had taken a contract to make tools to be used in manufacturing shrapnel for Great Britain and her allies.

The concern until recently has been engaged in the manufacture of canning tools.

William Cameron, president of the company, said: "The men have no reason that we know of for striking."

MAIL EMPLOYEES ELECT

CHOOSE OFFICERS FOR THE
ENSUING YEAR AND CLOSE
THEIR CONVENTION.

Dayton, O., Sept. 9.—After deciding to begin its three-day convention next year on the first Monday in September in New York City, the National Association of Supervisory Postoffice Employees closed its eighth annual convention here.

Officers for the next year were elected as follows:

President, Ernest Green, Baltimore, Md.; vice-president, William Sansom, Chicago; secretary, J. J. Fields, Louisville, Ky.; treasurer, Joseph J. Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

Four Children Die in Fire.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 9.—Four children, ranging in age from four to 14 years, were burned to death in their home near Lorette, Man., when the farmhouse in which they were asleep was consumed by fire.

THE SPIRIT OF UNREST

The love of pleasure does obsess
The holy light of reason
In struggling to now possess
An idol for a season.

In seeking wealth for wealth alone
Is but a passing measure;
A worldliness that does enslave
The god and humblest creature.

A motive that is more or less
Inspired by selfishness,
Promotes the spirit of unrest
Instead of peacefulness.

The poor and needy feel and know
The depth of human nature
Is growth that ceases not to grow
To virtue and to piety.

In character 'tis manifest,
In conscience 'tis supernatural,
They give that love the best
The wealth that is eternal.

Uplifting now society
To lead the world aright;
To virtue and to piety
There is a shining light.

—S. J. Bush, Greenford.

Better a song in the heart than two
in the fat upstairs.

Insects and Some
Remedies

Insect pests attacking plants in the garden or house are of two general classes, those which chew the foliage, flowers or fruits, and those which live by sucking the plant juices. It is important that the remedy be made to fit the two distinct conditions produced.

The three usual methods of combating insect pests are first, preventive; second, by poisoning the food they eat, and third, destruction by direct contact spray.

Some of the best insecticides are as follows:

Tobacco—Either in the form of tobacco dust, tobacco stems of nicotine extract. Tobacco dust can be purchased at a cost of 3 or 4 cents a pound in bulk.

Tobacco dust is used for dusting around on the ground at the base of the plants and sometimes for dusting directly on leaves of plants.

It is an effective preventive measure against infestation by the tiny plant lice, cucumber beetles, squash bugs, rose beetles and for similar forms of insects.

It can be used freely as it is not injurious to the foliage of plants.

Tobacco stems scattered around the base of plants act as a good mulch as well as an effective insect preventive.

Nicotine extract is, as the term implies, a tobacco juice, and can be made by soaking a package of ordinary chewing tobacco in a bucket of water and used as a spray against plant lice and several species. Nicotine extract also comes in a number of commercial forms, some of which contain kerosene or other insecticidal oils which serve to make a more protective emulsion.

These proprietary forms can be obtained from any reliable seed store. Directions for use are given on the containers.

Arsenate of lead is the name given to one of the best arsenical poisons used in combating leaf-eating insects. It comes in the form of a thick creamy paste to be diluted with water as directed on the package and sprayed with a small pump over the foliage.

Bordeaux Mixture is the standard remedy for protection against blights and fungus diseases. It may be used either alone, or where the plants are affected by insect pests arsenate of lead can be added with perfect safety. It can be obtained with directions for use at any reliable seed store.

Concentrated Lime and Sulphur Solution is a proprietary remedy used as a winter spray and is most effective against scale insects infesting fruit and shade trees. It is not a safe remedy to be used in the kitchen or vegetable garden.

Hellbore is used for dusting over the foliage of currant bushes, gooseberries and other small fruits early in the season against infestation by current worms and similar pests.

Kerosene Emulsion is one of the safest and most effective insecticides for sucking insects such as aphids, plant lice, cabbage worms and squash bugs. This is easily made by dissolving a half pound of soap in a quart of boiling water, to which should be added two gallons of kerosene and one gallon of water. Churn thoroughly until the mixture becomes creamy. This is the stock solution and should be diluted with from ten to fifteen parts of water before applying to plants. Use this as a spray.

Poison Bran Mash.—To make poison bran mash take twenty-five pounds of bran or coarse flour, a half pound of Paris green, mix thoroughly and then add a half pint of molasses and enough water to make the mash thick enough to spread. Spread on the ground in small quantities where cut worms are troublesome.

If only a small amount is required use a quart of bran, one tablespoonful of molasses and a teaspoonful of Paris green.

Ready for Fungus.

In fighting fungus diseases it is necessary to apply what is known as a fungicide, or a preparation which will cover completely all of the spores on the affected part of the tree or shrub, thus preventing any further germination. In this way the disease is held in check, that is to say, provided application is made frequently enough during the spring and early summer months.

Spraying with a fungicide is really a prevention rather than a cure. Its application should be begun before the disease has gone too far; that is to say, in a good many cases it should be applied before the disease is apparent. If you have fungus disease on your fruit or vegetables this year you should spray sufficiently early the following spring to avoid a repetition of this trouble.

A good rule to go by is to spray your fruit trees and vegetables which are susceptible to fungus diseases early every spring, at two-week intervals until the summer is well advanced. Following this rule cannot do any harm and it is a good means of insuring against these diseases, which may spring up later if not attended to in advance.

If the interior of the poultry house is damp and foul, scatter some dry ashes or air-slaked lime about. They are good absorbers and deodorizers.

The word "ball," as applied to a dancing party, came to be used in the first instance from an ancient "ball play" given in church by the dean and choir boys of Naples during the east of Fools at Easter.

Our Advice Is:

When you put out for a constipation, let us say that it is

Rexall Orderlies

do not relieve you, see a physician, because no other home remedy will. Sold only by us, 10 cents.

F. A. Morris

OHIO SCHOOL HEAD
MAKES STATEMENTTells of First Year's Result of New Code
in the Rural Districts.

Special Columbus Correspondent.

Columbus, Sept. 9.—State Superintendent of Schools F. W. Miller gave out a statement of the first year's result of the new state rural school code as he has officially observed it. In it he says hundreds of new schools have been built, old ones repaired, walks built and grounds graded; all counties have adopted some system of school records; supplies are purchased at wholesale rates by county superintendents; courses of study have been revised everywhere and dead matter eliminated; county uniformity of texts has been adopted in many counties and is coming in the rest; some counties are arranging for health inspection; there is a better enforcement of the compulsory school law; there is a marked increase in school attendance; much more interest is taken in reading circle work; more school work is being shown at county fairs than ever before; the county institutes show marked improvement; many of the rural schools have been standardized; centralization projects are being discussed in all parts of the state; the method of promoting pupils to the high schools is much improved over the old Boxwell provision; rural activities of a social nature have been increased and quickened; there has been an awakening on the part of the teachers to the responsibilities of the profession as attendance of 13,000 of them at summer schools shows; the personnel of the county boards of education is uniformly high and there is a practical consensus of opinion among school men that the educational problems to be worked out will more readily lend themselves to solution by the methods prescribed by the new code than by the old hit or miss methods.

Strikes Difficult Problem.

In his ruling to the state liquor license commission, construing the provision of the Greenlund liquor license prescribing the distance that a saloon must be located away from a school after Aug. 1, 1915, Attorney General Turner frankly admitted that the job of telling just what the statute means as to this was a difficult one to dispose of. The law says that the saloon must not be nearer than 200 feet from the school premises and not nearer than 300 of a point directly in front of the building. The measurements must be made in a straight line. The saloon must not be nearer than these distances from any angle.

Can't Vote to Employ Kin.

While a member of a school board may not legally vote to employ his brother as a teacher, this prohibition does not apply in the case of a brother-in-law. This is what the attorney general has held in a ruling to the state bureau of accounting. Examiners of state, county and township offices frequently run across cases of where school board members vote to employ members of their own families or near blood relatives. This is illegal if the person employed is either a brother or sister, or a son or daughter of the school official. The offending official subjects himself to liability of being fined and imprisoned for such violations.

Old Soldiers Back in Pen.

Dan Smith, Dayton, and Joseph Lang, Greenville, two old soldier-prisoners who were transferred by order of Gov. Willis to the Soldiers' home at Sandusky last Memorial day, have been returned to the prison by superintendent Burnett as ungovernable at the home. They drink and are quarrelsome, he says. Smith killed two comrades at the Dayton Soldiers' home and Lang assaulted the superintendent of the Darke County infirmary. The inmates of the Sandusky home resented their transfer to that place by the governor.

MEXICAN VETS GATHER

HANDFUL OF LESS THAN 20 SUR-
VIVORS ATTEND THEIR LAST
ANNUAL REUNION.

Columbus, Sept. 9.—Aged, stooped and grizzled, yet not too old to step more briskly to the notes of life and drum, Ohio's handful of less than twenty surviving Mexican war veterans came here to attend their last annual reunion. Many could barely walk without aid, several were blind, but they clearly recalled tales of pitched battles under Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott with Mexican troops in 1847 and 1848, and earlier border troubles similar to those in Texas now. The surviving veterans range in age between 85 and 95.

Storm Kills and Damages.

Portsmouth, O., Sept. 9.—Heavy rainfall which turned streams in this section into torrents caused one death and much crop damage. While attempting to ford Straight creek near Picketon, Miss Margaret Miller was swept away to her death.

Poultry Notes.

Do not throw the table scraps to the hens like you were feeding hogs. Have a trough or pan large enough for all to gather round it without crowding, and place in this receptacle whatever soft food and scraps are to be fed. Remove from the yards any material remaining a half hour after feeding and wash out the feeding pan to keep it from becoming sour. Remember that the eggs produced by your hens will be affected by the sweet or sour food consumed by them and you will get what you feed, to a certain extent.

Every man who thinks he does all the work he is capable of doing would probably do more if offered a bonus.

What politics needs most is better timber on the stump.

HOW SHALL I SERVE THEE?
How shall I serve Thee, my Master,
my King?
How shall I worship and serve Thee
aright?
Thou who hast taught the new song
that I sing,
Thou who hast filled me with end-
less delight,
How shall I serve Thee, my Master
to prove
The truth of my worship, the depth of
my love.

How shall I serve Thee? The little
I do,
But a drop in the ocean of all that I
would,
Seems so unworthy to offer; for few
Are the sheaves I can gather when
storms are withstood.
Small is my service for all the reward.
Teach me to serve Thee, my Master,
my Lord.

How shall I serve Thee? Dear Lord,
could I bear
Wearisome burdens, unceasing, for
Thee
Return every joy Thou hast placed
in my care,
Give back the sweet life Thou hast
given to me,
All would be naught for the gifts Thou
didst bring,
If thus I could serve Thee, my Master,
my King.

—George H. Rowles.

The Set of the Soul
One ship drives east and another
drives west,
While the self-same breezes blow;
'Tis the set of the sails and not the
ships that bids them where to go.

Like the minds of the sea are the ways
of the Fates,
As we voyage along thru life; 't
'Tis the set of the soul that decides
the goal,
And not the storms or the strife.

The present, quinquennial, biennial,
annual and semi-annual activities of
the bureau of the census cost approx-
imately \$30,000,000 to maintain for a
decade, including the cost of the de-
cennial enumeration.

DEEDS, NOT WORDS

Canfield People Have Absolute Proof
of Deeds at Home.

It's not words but deeds that prove
true merit.
The deeds of Dean's Kidney Pills,
For Canfield kidney sufferers,
Have made their local reputation.

Proof lies in the testimony of Can-
field people.

James Clay, carpenter, Canfield,
says: "I had pains in my back and
sides and various other symptoms of
kidney complaint. Whenever these at-
tacks have come on, I have taken a
few doses of Dean's Kidney Pills and
have found immediate relief."

Price, 50c, at all dealers. Don't
simply ask for a kidney remedy—get
Dean's Kidney Pills—the same that
Mr. Clay had. Foster-McLure Co.,
Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y.—adv.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE
CONSTITUTION OF OHIO
EXEMPTING PUBLIC BONDS FROM
TAXATION.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly
of the State of Ohio:
Section 1. A proposition shall be sub-
mitted to the electors of the State of
Ohio, on the first Tuesday after the first
Monday in November, 1916, to amend
article XII of the Constitution of the State
of Ohio by the addition of Section 12
to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION.
Proposing a supplement to article XII of
the Constitution of the State of Ohio,
by the addition of a section to be de-
signated section 12 of article XII, re-
lative to the exemption of bonds from
taxation.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly
of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the
members elected to both houses concur-
ing therein:

That there shall be submitted to the
electors of this state in the manner pro-
vided by the constitution of this state
on the first Monday in November, 1916, a
proposition to supplement article XII by an
additional section to be designated section
12, article XII of the constitution of
Ohio to read as follows:

Section 12. Bonds of the state of Ohio,
or of any subdivision or district thereof,
authorized by law to issue bonds, issued
on or after January 1, 1916, shall be
exempt from taxation.

Be it further resolved, That at such
election above referred to this supplement
shall be placed on the official ballot, in
the manner provided by law, and shall
be voted on as follows: "TO EXEMPT BONDS
ISSUED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 1916,
OF THE STATE OF OHIO, OR OF ANY
SUB-DIVISION OR DISTRICT THEREOF,
FROM TAXATION," or

in other language sufficiently clear to
designate the purpose of this supplement
shall take effect on the first day of Janu-
ary, 1916.

CHARLES D. CONOVER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

C. J. HOWARD,
President pro tem of the Senate.

Adopted April 27, 1915.

JOE E. CROSBY,
United States of America,
State of Ohio.

Office of the Secretary of State.
I, C. Q. HILDEBRANT, Secretary of
State of the State of Ohio, do hereby cer-
tify that the foregoing is an exemplified
copy, carefully compared by me with the
original rolls now on file in this office
and in my official custody as Secretary
of State and found to be true and correct.

A joint resolution, adopted by the Gen-
eral Assembly of the State of Ohio, on
the 13th day of April, A. D. 1915, and
in this office on the 28th day of April, A.
D. 1915, entitled "Joint Resolution to